

Amusements To-Dur. Baverly's Lyceum Theatre-Colorel Minstria Nonter & Blat's Garden-Convert. Radison Square Garden-Kom McGrachy.

Subscription Rates. Danty (4 pages), by mail, 55c. a month, or year, postpaid; with Sunday edition, \$7.70. SUNDAY (S pages), \$1.20 per year, postp Warker (S pages), \$1 per year, postpaid.

And Now We Ask a Question or Tw of the Evening Post.

We fully agree with our esteemed con temporary, the Evening Post, that a change of administration is not desirable unless it be a change for the better. Sometimes, however, an administration becomes so bad that the probabilities that any change will be for the better are very strong.

The comparison which our contemporary makes of the frequent changes of the form of government by the French does not appear to us apt. It is not an example of felicitous illustration such as has at times been a marked feature in the editorial columns of the Evening Post. It is especially to guard against the possibility of any such great, fundamental, and frequent changes as mar the history of France, that we would have an occasional change of parties in power in this country.

Now we should like to be told by our es-Leomed contemporary what grave objections exist to the election of Gen. PALMER or DAVID DAVIS AS President of the United

By the election of either of these we should secure all the advantages of a change of party without running the slightest risk. We should not ourselves desire to see a Democrat any wise tainted with secession chosen; but what valid objection can our contemporary urge to Palmer or Davis?

The Anti-Rent Agitation in Ireland. "Three cheers for BRIDGET NOONAN!"

said the speaker. "Gop help her; she's got six months for scaldin' a land agent." This sentiment was uttered in the profoundest sympathy at a large meeting of peasantry in Connemara the other day, and it reflected popular feeling with the utmost exactitude. A noble lord in the chamber of the peers. replying to a question propounded by another noble lord, admitted that the condition of affairs in Connaught was a source of grave annoyance and resisted the ordinary remedies-which are administered by the constabulary and the local magistrates. Legislation adequate to the repression of the disorders could not be had with any comfort to himself or any other noble lord if he lived there; in fact, several gentlemen in certain districts were even then living under police protection. By this the noble lord meant to imply, as delicately as possible, that he would like to enact a law for the final and satisfactory ruin or extirpation of his peasantry, but was afraid that if he did he would be shot from behind a hedge. It may be added, without any sort of hesitation, that the noble lord was entirely justifled in his apprehension. Now why BRIDGET scalded the land agent,

a member of a class at present held in Ireland in very much the same popular esteem as that supposed to be extended to the informers in Mr. Bou-CICAULT'S Irish dramas, and why the noble lord should feel as if there were a shotgun in every hedge on his estate, are questions explained by the state of affairs in Ireland to-day, and of which the outlook is. to say the least of it, extremely serious. It is the old story of landlord and tenant, of merciless exaction and unrelenting extortion, of submission to the point of final exhaustion, and of wholly unreasoning and inexplicable inhumanity.

The condition of the Irish peasant, a person indifferently understood in this country, is worth considering. He has a love of locality equal to a cat's. His sense of home and the depth of feeling that he has for ort, and unwritten tradition of his native surroundings, are among the things that are the most characteristic of him. He invests his mud cabin, every straw In the thatch of it and every object that there Is about it, with an atmosphere of warm and poetic affection; and he clings to it with a tenacity and a fidelity that are unexampled, and which when defeated of their object lead him easily into violence.

It is his indisposition to leave his home and abandon his sense of the natural right that he owns in it, that causes a perpetual strife in Ireland between him and his landlord; a strife which, just at present, has reached dimensions that are alarming-not because the landlords are more exacting than heretofore, but because bad harvests and the general and ilnal impoverishment of the peasant class, particularly in Connaught and western Munster, have rendered it absolutely impossible for the people to pay their rents. An Irishman appears to be perfectly content to give the en-Lire produce of his land and his labor to his landlord as long as he is allowed to remain In possession. If he is industrious and improves his property, the rent is promptly increased. The landlord and not be derives the benefit; the former takes everything; the latter is allowed to exist. If natural conditions inure to his prosperity, the result is noted by the land agent, the rent is inpreased, and the landlord is that much better off and has so much more rental from his Irish estates to be squandered in London, whence none of it can ever return in the economy of things to the unfortunate producer. Look which way he will be is confronted by the inexorable land lord, whose rental is always based up on an assumed maximum of produc lion, and who never reduces demands because the conditions essential to that degree of production happen not to have prevailed. If the rent is not paid eviction ensues; and there has been enough written about the pain and anguish of Irist evictions to make them familiar stories everywhere. The aged, the infirm, even the dying, young and old alike, are turned out on the roadside, and the house, endcared to them by the associations of countless generations, is torn down or burned before their eyes. Feeling toward it as they do, it is not to be wondered at that they make view, "extra hazardous." Whole villages the inhabitants have the alternative of America if they have the means to get where they are. The only excuse given is that it was impossible to endure the difficulty of collecting the rents, and that the land in a large parcel, even if less remunerative, would be more satisfactory.

The tenant gets no lease; he has no right In his property that a landlord must regard, and his relation to the landlord is simply that of a hired tiller of the soil who must accept permission to exist as ample compensation for his labor. With this condi- | for the safety of society, the prevailing | his letter which was emitted was a flattering ad-

tion of affairs, and the blessing of a school system thrown to him as a sort of humanitarian bone to a discontented and impracticable cur, and designed to enlarge his views that he may the better appreciate his station and with the more humllity fill it-with

this he must be content. Very naturally he is not, and he has grown tired of living for years on an exclusive diet of American corn meal, of seeing the landlord take the potatoes and the pig, and of finally being ordered to the poorhousean institution that he abhors and dreads as the devil does holy water. He asks for an equalization of rates, for an adjustment of rents on a government property valuation, and for a leasehold right, a tenant foothold, against the landlord which shall imply an equal and equitable protection of the interests of both. In other words, he is crowded to the wall and is desperate, and in his extremity he calls out loudly in the purlieus of the highest known form of civilization and asks for a little humanity and justice.

And a noble lord, in closing the debate gathered his robes about him and intimated that they had sent some police down there. and really if the people didn't behave themselves better, more police would have to be sent, and the expenses would have to be assessed on the inhabitants of the disaffected districts. Reduce the rents? Nonsense; to do so would be to consent to actual confiscation. In the mean time BRIDGET NOONAN'S friend, the land agent, is done up in flour and bandages, and is meditating on the uncertainty of the feminine temperament. It must be confessed that hot water, as an expedient of social agitation, is not without a certain lively interest; but it is discouraging to feel that there is so little hope of present redress for Ireland's greatest and most crying grievance.

Panoche Grande Again. The interminable McGarrahan claim has once more-in this hot season, too-been sprung upon public attention. Its last previous appearance was about five months ago, when a bill for the relief of McGAR-RAHAN was checked, for the session, in the Senate-a result which caused a fight, the same evening, between the unrelieved Mc-GARRAHAN and Col. DONN PIATT, a leading opponent, in a lobby nominally reserved for Senators only.

The shape in which this chronic difference of opinion between the New Idria Company and Mr. WILLIAM McGARRAHAN now comes up is this: The company has applied to Carl Schurz for a patent on the Panoche Grande tract. Thereupon, Mr. McGARRA-HAN insists that the title of the company is disputed, and that Mr. Schuez must not issue a patent, especially as the Government can set up its own title against both sets of claimants.

The New Idria Company has occupied and enjoyed the Panoche Grande for the past twenty years, and has worked the valuable quicksilver mines to its satisfaction and peunlary profit. But throughout this period McGarrahan has claimed the ownership of the property under an old Spanish grant. The company had the nine points of possession; and every time that McGARRAHAN failed, in Congress or the courts, to make good his claim, it drew into closer apparent identity its own right and that of the Govrnment.

Last winter McGarrahan took a nev ack-or, at least, a nominally new one. He got a bill before the Senate which, though a form a relief bill, set up the right of the United States to the Panoche Grande tract, and proposed that both himself and the New Idria Company should be compelled to prove their titles as against the Government's. The ground of this bill was that the New Idria Company had really never shown any title of its own-that it had been tacitly accepted as owning a right coextensive with the Government's, when nothing of the kind was true. His bill declared the ownership to be in the United States, for purposes of adjudieation, and proposed to send all disputants to the Court of Claims on an equal footing. The claimants were allowed, under this bill, to carry an appeal from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court, while the Attorney General was positively instructed to appeal, should the case below go against the United

The temporary fate of this bill, culminating in a personal encounter, has already been spoken of. But obviously Mr. Carl SCHURZ is bound to recognize that the matter is still pending in Congress, and indeed, at least nominally in the courts. The proposition of McGarnahan seems also a fair one; for if the New Idria Company has a good title, it will not take long to show it, while, if it has not, and if McGARRAHAN has not, the land and mines belong to the United States. Probably the answer would be that McGarrahan is only trying to throw into litigation what has already been decided against him. But if there has ever been an effectual and final decision against not only him but the United States, after a full and proper presentation of the possible claims of each, that also can be easily shown.

The Conviction of Col. Buford.

The expectation was very general that ol. Buford, who has just been tried in Kentucky for shooting a Judge who had deided a civil suit adversely to his interest. would be acquitted or only convicted of some ninor degree of manslaughter.

The crime for which Col. Buford was tried was characterized by great deliberation and cruelty. He had armed himself with a shotgun which he fired at the Judge without any

warning, inflicting a mortal would. There was no pretence that the decision to which Col. BUPORD took exception had been influenced by any but conscientious motives.

The defence set up on the trial was inanity. It was proven that several of the Buyonts had been insane. The force of this testimony was sensibly diminished by the disission, on cross-examination, of several witnesses who had sworn they had long considered Col. BUFORD insane, that during that time they had voted for him for a ember of the Legislature!

The counsel for the prisoner obtained a

change of venue before the trial, and speculations were indulged in that they might lerive essential advantage from the dense gnorance prevailing in the county to which he trial was removed. Yet the jurors intelligently enough discharged their delicate and important duty, bringing in a verdict of murder in the first degree. A jury of landlords' lives, from an insurance point of | physicians and of experts in insanity would most likely have disagreed. Yet we think are obliterated in this way in Ireland, and the Kentucky jury were right. They undoubtedly applied the true, common sense and having concluded there, or the poorhouse if they have to stay | Col. Buford knew what he was about and the consequences of his acts, they logically held him responsible for those acts. Had he been acquitted, his acquittal would have operated as a sort of judicial license of homicide. The number of persons in Kentucky possessed of the same shooting propensity as that manifested by Col. BUFORD, and just as crazy as he was, if we may judge by the frequency of bloody affrays there, must be very large. Unfortunately

shooting mania there is consistent with the selection of the best firearms, and with long practice and uncommon proficiency as marksmen. These maniacs take too accu

rate aim to be safely left at large. In Kentucky the jury not only pass upon the fact, but in the event of conviction they assess the penalty. In Col. Burond's case it is imprisonment for life. There are two reasons why this is wise. The first is because any interference by the Executive with his punishment is less likely than it would have been had he been sentenced to death. The other is that the disposition made of him is the only disposition of such a man consistent with the safety of others, even if he was insane when he fired the shot. In no event is his life-long confine ment—so that he be properly treated—uniust.

Why John Sherman Went to Maine.

Both John Sherman and James G. Blaine are aspirants for the Republican nomination to the Presidency. Some politicians are surprised to see SHERMAN go to Maine to help carry the State for his rival. Why does he not let the election go for the opposition, as it did last year, and thus drive BLAINE off the course and make an end of

This is a short-sighted view; and JOHN SHERMAN is a long-headed politician. He doubtless feels the full force of the fact that the loss of Maine to the Republicans for two years in succession would seriously impair Blaine's chances for the nomination in 1880. But he also sees that a defeat in Maine this fall might operate to the damage of a Presidential candidate in whose fortune Mr. Sherman takes a far deeper interest than he does in those of Mr. JAMES G

BLAINE. The Maine election takes place early in September. The Ohio election follows a month later. The defeat of the Republicans in Maine would send dismay through the ranks of the party in Ohio, and might be the cause of turning the tide against it and overwhelming its State ticket in October. In that event, where would JOHN SHERMAN be It is not hard to tell why John Sherman went to Maine to help JAMES G. BLAINE.

Some experiments with the electric light in front of THE SUN office have, for two even ings past, afforded an innocent excitement t the people who haunt Printing House square and the City Hall Park. Indeed, many wayfarers have paused to investigate the unwonted illumination which has turned night into a sort of uncanny noonday, and transformed the wings of the night moths into fluttering flakes of silver.

This year again many letters of inquiry are sent to THE SUN by men and women who want to go down South to nurse yellow fever patients, provided somebody will pay their way and guarantee their wages after they get there. A moment's reflection will show the writers whose zeal in the cause of humanity is worth; of the highest praise, that in sending these letters to THE SUN they have sent them to the wrong address. Let these volunteer nurses send their letters to the President of the Howard Association of Memphis. At present there are plenty of competent nurses on the ground-men and women who have had yellow fever. Should the disease become epidemic, however, the services of our correspondents may be needed. In that case due notice will doubtles be given by the Memphis authorities.

HENRY JONES, who nine years ago was " a danket Indian, and spent most of his time in ie rural sports of his people, without a care for the morrow." but has risen to be agency blacksmith at the Sac and Fox Agency, on \$700 a ear, has asked to have his wages cut down to 1600. The case is extraordinary among officeolders-in the Indian Office quite unprecelented; and the dilemma in which the untutored on of the forest and the forge puts Bank President HAYT is awkward. If, like OLIVER, he had sked for more, the solution would be easy; out what a satire on the rest of the department find the only docked salary that of this dusky tacksmith! The queerest comment on the isiness is that of Agent Hentrond, who repreents HENRY JONES as being anxious "to emuate the white man's ways." If so, HENRY has lamentably mistaken.

Eighteen new cases of yellow fever were eported in Memphis yesterday, and five deaths courred. The Sun's correspondent says that ne of the oldest physicians in Memphis, Dr. FRAYSER, after a tour through the northeastern ection of the city, an infected district, reported that none of the cases in that section were genuine yellow fever. Our informant adds lowever, that the majority of the physicians have no doubt that Yellow Jack is in Memphis. A difference between the yellow fever that visited Memphis and other points of the South ast year, and the yellow fever as it is found every season in Havana and frequently in cities of the Southern States, is incidentally referred to. The former is mentioned as having been intensified by the addition of a malarious ele

The drought in New Jersey is becoming a rious matter. The streams are running dry mill wheels are idle; vegetation is parched awns are seared, and Paterson anxious about its water supply. A few days of ouring rain would be thankfully welcomed ust now by our Jersey neighbors.

Yesterday a man was taken from a Brookyn tenement house to the yellow fever hospital at Quarantine, and the room in which he has een lying sick since Sunday was fumigated The physician whom he called in thought the ase one of bilious fever, and did not think it necessary to report it; but the Board of Health ave their doubts, and have judged it prudent to be on the safe side, especially as the man had been working on the City of Merida with DENNIS MANNING, who died of yellow lever on Tuesday.

According to the Pensacola Gazette, Pa risian capitalists propose to cut a ship canal through Florida, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Guif of Mexico. A bill passed the Florida ionate, at the last session, incorporating the Florida Ship Canal Company, but went over in the House, along with other unfinished business. The Gazette says that the Parisian capitalists expect that the franchise will be obtained in due season, and have explored the country with the view of ascertaining the most desirable coute. It is claimed that the contemplated eanal will lessen the length of voyages from Northern Atlantic ports into the Gulf by about one thousand miles.

According to an official advertisement in the Albany Argus, an act is now in force making it unlawful for any person to practise dentistry in the State of New York for fee or reward, "unless he shall have a proper diploma or certificate of qualification from the state Dental Society or from the faculty of a rep utable dental or medical college, recognized as such by said society." The act does not apply o persons now engaged in the practice of dentistry in the State of New York. The penalty for practising dentistry in violation of law is a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, the money to go to the benefit of he common schools.

taken from my letter in the way you did I cannot imagine." Thus writes an esteemed reader who is aggrieved because only a portion of his esteemed communication appeared in THE SUN. The addition of which he complains was a nere misprint. He wrote one word, the printer saw another, and our usually accurate proof-renders did not detect the mistake. The part of

"Why you should have added to and

vertisement of a new anti-tobacco journal just started, or about to be started, by a preacher up in Canada. We have fixed rates and terms for advertisements, as our aggrieved reader should

have been aware. Every day we receive from fifty to one hun ired letters, which the writers expect to see in THE SUN. We strive to study them all, or to have them all studied by our assistants, with becoming patience and intelligence; and from many of them we obtain interesting notions o valuable information : but a large percentage of them are necessarily deposited, for the time be ing, in convenient baskets. In order to print as many as we do, we are forced to reduce the writer's verbiage and leave only the kernel hought, suggestion, or criticism. The major ity of our correspondents understand, and cheerfully acquiesce in this necessity. trust that our aggrieved anti-tobacco friend, upon further reflection, will see the matter in he proper light.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Who shall he bet-Further Expressions Optulon from the Sovereign People.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Nominat Christian for President; the infidels have ong enough robbed the country. Put a Christian in the White House, one who attends his church regularly, and who believes in hell and heaven and rewards and punishments in the next world. Then iniquity will case and good times will return by the working of heavenly instead of worldly wisdom.

ECHO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You ask why the Hon. Joel Parker should be elected President of the United States. Gov. Parke held office during two terms, and it was well known that the corrupt politicians and other jobbers around Trenton could not manage him. I therefore answer, Joel Parker should be ejected President of the United States because it has been proved that he is not a fraud. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of to-day you ask " Why should Joel Parker of New Jersey be elected President?" several reasons. Because he is a man of rare ntellectual powers, he is noted for his integby bargain or fraud, he does not seek office, he has proven himself one worthy the trusts of the people, he is a favorite East and West and the solid South" would not object to him. Let him be advocated, nominated, and his election is assured.

JULY 21. rity and honesty, he is above getting into office

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A THE SUN says it is an inalienable right, let me put my "favorite fellow citizen" in nomina ion for the Presidency.

Not only in justice to Mr. Tilden and the noble ause he represented in 1876, but as a rebuke to the fraud and corruption of the Republican party which cheated him out of the electoral votes of Louisiana and Florida, I believe h should be renominated in 1880. By all means let those Democratic politicians who advised the creation of the Electoral Commission, or the creation of the Electoral Commission, or who, while the matter was under advisement, untered no warning voice against it, ease from crying out against the man who of all others was personally most injured by the result, simply because he was willing to sacrifice his own feelings and ambition and quietly submit to the great wrong rather than to inaugurate the Mexican plan of deciding a disputed Presidential election by an appeal to arms. It was better by far, after agreeing to the Electoral Commission, to submit to a four years' reign of fraud, than to have a four years' reign of civil war.

Commission, to submit to a four years' reign of fraud, than to have a four years' reign of civit war.

The fact that the Democratic party not Mr. Tilden, is responsible for the Electoral Commission and its consequences is a fact that cannot be controverted. When the matter was under consideration in Congress, who, of all the Democratic Senators, dared raise his voice against it? Only one, our own Eaton, of whom Connecticut may well be proud. How many of the Democratic majority in the House refused to give it their support? Only the stalwart few, whose names should be remembered and rewarded. Who was it out of Congress that urged their representatives to vote for the Commission as the most feasible way out of the difficulty and danger which then inroatened the country? The business men and mon of wealth throughout the Democratic party. North and South, And yet for sooth, because Mr. Tilden did not seek to set aside the deings of his own party and plunge the country into a terrible civil war, he is not the man in the eyes of certain Democratic politicians for a renomination. It strikes me that, to the rank and flie of the Democracy, to those who have no axes of their own to grind, this is no argument against him, but once decidedly in his favor. It this is all there is against him, let us admit that there is nothing against him, it was admit that there is nothing against him, it was admit that there is nothing against him, it was admit that there is nothing against him, it was admit that there is nothing against him, it was admit that there is nothing against him, it was admit that there is nothing against him, it was admit that there is nothing against him, it was admit that there is nothing against him, it was admit that there is nothing against him, it was admit that there is nothing against him, it was admit that there is nothing against him, it was admit that there is nothing against him, it was admit that there is nothing against him, it was admit that there is nothing against him that here is against him h

top there, but stand united in demanding an aforcing his inauxuration.

As a matter of policy I think Mr. Tilde hould be nominated, for I believe no name; it would provide the whole party would infuse that enthusias and the masses that his would. Other name aight be neutloned more pleasing to lose into the masses that his would. Other name might be mentioned more pleasing to low politicians. Other nominations might be mad more gratifying to the pride of certain section or States; but take the country through an what name has a greater or more endurin hold on the party than the name of Samuel. Tilden? It can certainly be said without disparagement of others that no abler state-sma or purer patriot exists in America than he.

Mentions, Conn. July 21. A. Dimocrat.
To rak Entros or The SCS-Sor. There are man casens given by writers from various parts of the courty why Mr. Illien should be assig put in nomination for the Fresilency, that among them the traid by which:

ie Presidency, chief among them the fraud by which ! was prevented from occupying the high position to what is now generally conceded by was rightfully elect these reasons are, in many cases, good ones. There one other reason, however, which the writer hereof not remember to have seen noted—one which stand clear and high above all the others—one which is of t or and high above all the others—one which is of a portance to the people of this matter than all the spit together. That is, the simple ract that Mr. It is that do not the public records of his State and a more explorer that he necessary that state and a posterior of the property of the property of the people data trees any in other posterior to correct, above administration of accordance to the many others. to administration of government than any other ma hose manic is before the people. If this is disputed, is large the imme of the bemocrat who stands as high-ness Mr. Hidden in this regard.

1. P. Connacs. New York, July 21.

To row Emmon or The Sun-Sec. Here is a question o for those Democrats to answer who have found fault

with President Triden Could be have obtained possession of his office in any avenue by previous force? Would they have provided they have sanctioned that? Would they have provided they have the rate of the rate of the same? How in they just beauth Mr. Titler when they had the more of the think they had the beauth act and he had home? to Si present advised. I am for the two Same Same Till to the Same Bandall. That is the Saming combination

To the Europe of The Sen-Sec. If, after having two Mary Presidents, we feel that we expect got along actor without that kind, then, by all means, give us investable kind give us the best, we pray. But Hear investibile trusters in the problem we sight to a nation of nearly firly indicate of people, we sight to a nearly firly indicate, then Hamseck having shown much to be a discrete solder is such to keep at the head a staticing arms in time of peace. Then he is a gallant and cost solder in time of war, in the range of the second sold of the second in the second

New Your, July 24 TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am right d feet Parker of New Jersey has been brought out as residential cambidate. I could heartly support Jost r the following business reasons: I was one of the unrlunates in the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance flux January, 1877, to the tune may at \$1,000. Just was uponted receiver—I think that s the title—but, at all ids, he took charge of the officers of the defunctinsti

eats, he look charge of the affairs of the defunctions than.

Naturally, I was sightly interested, and wrote in the crowstrait in that effect. He remind like a man, told, the tis heart was deeply fortuned with reminally for me, on he told one to come only Sowara and he would conduct with the major some of the told of the state of the day why the very not all the view interest Promiserable. So a solution of 12% offers and was at the conduction of the state of the day of the conduction of the day of the he a louist, reference them. I heartify second the army their reference, them, I heartify second the army to the Line of the Army that he was the was reis to exhabit their esqualifications that no and line to the great mases of the Aucon-J. D. K. Rossins

Poursavenia Pa. July 23, 1879.

To rue Erecton ne Ten. 878-86. Concerning the queon et a Presidential candidate for the Democratic party externa, and the changes of Mr Tillien being elected

To run Lermo, or Tag Sex-No. We gave with you that t is not for early to talk of Presidential could are Structurementermand great attention. It is also agreed that we should have a strong conditiate, a man of never

RUSSIA'S MANY TROUBLES

Just before the latest Turco-Russian war the wretched condition of the people in many of the Czar's provinces had brought about extensive eruptions. The Ural Cossacks had arisen to defend their old rights in the land; many o them were killed, and still more transported to Furkestan. The Kazan Tartars revolted against the action of the oppressive officials; many of them were exiled to Siberia, others fied to unknown regions, and the most flourishing por tions of the province of Kazan were turned into desert. The native tribes of the Caucasus could not stand the levies imposed on them in different shapes by the Russian army, and re volted. Being defeated, they were transported to the northern provinces of Russia, This proved so fatal to the children of the sunny mountains that of the first party of 2,000 exile one-half died in the first year. There are now 770 families, besides 300 single persons, o these Daghestan and Terak rebels, on their way to exile, and still more have been doomed to transportation. The northern climate, the prevalence of nostalgia, and the miserable alwance of three copecks a day will kill off these Caucasian rebels as speedily as even the Government could desire. The Golos, referring to their transportation says: "This measure brings misery to th exiles as well as to the people among whom they are planted, while at the same time ruins the regions that have been depopulated Perhaps it is the fear of this transportation that has led tens of thousands of Caucasians (Adjards) to fly to Turkey, as the peaceful Tartars of the Crimea fled many years ago. Wha is now threatened is no less than the total depopulation of the Caucasian shore of the Black Sea." In some other provinces there have been disturbances among the peasants, whose pacification has been accomplished in the usual Russian way. According to news from Vilno as late as the 17th of last month, the whole population of the village of Korolevetz (sixty-five families) have been on trial for armed resistance to the officials who had arrived there to sell at auction the property upon which the taxes were unpaid. The villagers who, with sticks and stones, had repeatedly driven off the police, at last yielded to bayonets; and the eaders have been sent to prison. In Kieff, forty-five peasants of Chignirin have been tried for resistance te authority and for revolutionary tendencies, and six of them are now in prison We might cite numerous other cases like these of recent occurrence. The Cossacks of the Dor there are one million of them) are at this time specially disaffected.

Under such circumstances the revolutionary propaganda has carried on its operations in all the provinces of Russia. The Government issues one secret order after another in refer ence to it, exhorting the Governors of provinces to use the most energetic measures for its suppression.

The war with Turkey was resorted to in the ope that it would raise the old patriotic sentiments and turn the minds of discontented Russians from their domestic troubles. This notion proved to be a mistake, and the result f that war, so far as Russia is concerned, were unsatisfactory. Over two hundred thousand men perished in it, of whom eighteen thousand are reported to have been frozen to death; an the war expenses amounted to one and a hall milliard of roubles. The Czar's Governmen was discredited by reason of the fact that all the blunders with which the war opened were due solely to the incapacity of the chief Generals who were members of the Imperial family, and the condition of the troops was not alleviated even while the Czar himself stayed among them. It was proved that money set apart fo he subsistence of the army had been stolen by the higher military officers, Grand Dukes included. Though the army, after it got rid of he Grand Dukes, came out victorious, ever his did not serve the credit of the Government which was powerless to reap the fruits of its eastly victory, and submitted to foreign dietr on at Berlin. Thus the popular war against he Turks turned out to be unpopular with the

The Russian Nihilists, who watched each ster f their enemy-the Russian Government proclaimed that Prince Gortchakoff had put the oner of Russia at hazard in his diplomatic play with Prince Bismarck; that Count Shouvaoff had sold for English money the Russian victory over Turkey; and that the secret trans ections of the Grand Dukes in military supplies had disgraced the country and impover shed the people. In their papers and pamphilets the Nihilists dwelt upon these and other misdeeds and blunders of the Czar's Governthe highest officials of the military and civil ervice; and presently it was seen that Nihilism and become a formidable power. About this ime the Nihilists began to resort to force and o the use of arms. The Government was larmed, and militarism was brought to bear against terrorism. The law was put aside, and another illustration was afforded of the truth that autocracy and logality are incompatible; that the Third Section and trial by jury are incompatible; that the security of despotism and the prosperity of the people are incompatible Thus the two hostile powers, the revolutionists and the imperialists, have been carrying or their desperate struggle, each trying to deal the death blow to the other.

In no agricultural country is the chief pro duct of the fields, the grain, so much assailed is in Russia. The forces of nature itself often turn against the public welfare. One year the crops are destroyed by extensive drought; the next year by excessive rain, by inundations, and by hall. "In the province of Saratoff," says the Russian News," in a district of about 200 square miles, there has been no rain since spring till this day (June 30), and at a tempera ture of 85° in the shade and 104° in the sun, all the crops and grass have been withered. The peasants desert their homes to search for employment, and the frequent fires add to the existing calamities." From hall alone there is a es of many millions of roubles annually. "On June 14," says the Golos, "in the Lomovsk district the hall storm destroyed 355 acres of grain and 135 acres of hemp, and the loss is estimated at eighteen thousand roubles. In the Kobelak district the recent hall storm caused a loss of not less than 10,000 roubles. In the Lochvick district the rain and hall have destroyed 190 acres of wheat and hemp; loss, 0,000 roubles. In some villages of the Mirgorod district the rain fell so heavily that water stood a foot deep in the plains, and 550 acres of grain were destroyed by the rain and the hall, the loss being put at fifteen thousand

Then again every year, be it too dry or too rainy, the fields are devastated by clouds of locusts and beetles, and by swarms of Siberian narmots. For the last five years the middle and southern provinces, the very granary of Russia, have been one wast nest of destructive insects. An Odiesa reporter of the Golos says: "On June 20 the advent of beetles was noticed by the fishermen, and the senshore was soon so hickly covered with them that the boatmen ould hardly use their oars. The waves throw masses of them on the beach, and in a short me there was a swarming body of them fifteen tiles long, three feet wide, and one foot thick The pensants were finstily ordered to destroy eem. They covered them with straw, which ey set affre, and tried to trample them down with droven of horses; but, nevertheless, the helds, which they laid waste." The Caucusus avs: "Ou June 8, a military force, marching to Elisabeth pol, were beset by clouds of grass hospers, that fright ned them more than the Turka ever did, an lat night their persons and their guns were deleged with these insects, miles was covered by them, and the grain and grass were instantly destroyed. In the provinco of Kharkoff the red caterpillars have de-Several of the names mentioned by you have this need of the names are qualification—for instance, who could doubt the course of Gen. Paimer, or of John College of Gen. Hancock, of Gen. Paimer, or of John Kelly?

Several of the names mentioned by you have this need of the paints, a point whose younger of the highly profitable." The oats are often destroyed by white caterpillars, and the stroyed the repair, a plant whose seeds yield an

beet plantations in which sugar is manufactured are beset by a special kind of beetle.

These are but specimens of the complaints that come from all parts of Russia. The pro-The great eastern empire of Bussia has een laboring under an extraordinary and comvincial governments have taken energetic step plicated series of misfortunes for several years to protect the fields and the crops. They have introduced a special locust duty, a beetle duty, and a marmot duty, payable either in money or by the destruction of a certain measure o insects or number of marmots; and large sums of money have been advanced to the inventor of beetle destroying machines. But neither severe orders nor generous rewards nor strong public prayers have cured the evil. The grain that remains after drought, rain, or hail; is liable to be destroyed by beetles, locusts, cater pillars, and marmots; and that which is saved from these is sure to be carried away by th swarms of tax collectors, who devour the peas ants crouching under an unredeemed debt Famine is chronic in many provinces, and bread made of ground bark and bran is consumed in many places.

The Ruesian millions have a foe yet more ter-

rifying than famine. Epidemic diseases make havor every year in many parts of the empire The fatality last year from the plague was small in comparison with that which occurs ever year from other less heard of epidemics. Sev eral varieties of typhold fever, especially the so-called hunger typhus, and cholera are en demie in Russia. The young generation is de-stroyed by diphtheria and small-pox to such an extent that it has been necessary to call for the aid of the Red Cross societies in dealing with them. The loss of cattle and horses from epidemics is estimated to amount to 25,000,000 roubles annually, and the Government has lately deemed it necessary to order the adoption of a system of cattle insurance.

The ever-recurring and extensive fires of which we have lately heard so much from Rus sia, should not be overlooked. Statistics show that every year no less than one-twelfth part of all the houses of Russia are consumed in flame Russia will doubtless go on burning, for the present Russia is but a huge agglomeration o combustible material, with hardly any fire-ex

tinguishing engines. In consequence of these multifarious troubles and the appalling poverty of the masses of the Czar's subjects, it has for many years been impossible to enforce the payment of taxes upon any regular or orderly system. The tax colletors resort to the severest measures against de linquent taxpayers. They are flogged and imprisoned, their cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry are seized and put up at auction, and finally the house of the delinquent is unroofed. The pos sessions of the Czar himself, who is one of the richest land owners in Russia, have for years failed to furnish the taxes that were legally imposed upon them, and so his Majesty, by specia ukase, recently declared them to be untaxable it was found for years that the poll tax could not be levied, and so it has been abolished. O the peasants who were granted land, which was often sterile, upon their liberation from serfdom, 15 per cent, now own no land at all; they would rather be landless and in pauperism than hold land that does not yield enough even

to pay the taxes upon it.

In many parts of the empire the peasants have recently taken to flight, leaving the localities in which their ancestors had lived for ages and the Government has been puzzled by the disappearance from several villages of the en tire population, down to the last man. This kind of movement is not entirely novel in Bussian history; it was witnessed on a large scale three centuries ago, when an order of the Czar turned the free peasantry into serfs. It has been discovered that the multitude of peasants now deserting their homes are moving in the direction of the Siberian forests and wildernesses, where they may at least find a refuge from the grinding tax collectors. At the same time, according to the reports in the Russian newspapers, the growth of tramps, paupers and criminals of all kinds has recently been enormous.

The question that now occupies the minds of the most sagnetous men in Russia is how to get rid of at least a portion of the evils by which the country is afflicted.

When Dr. Thompson was Port Physician a west India captain told him that on approaching Ha vana in yellow fever times he always served out to very one in his vessel a tablespoonful of polveri harpoul in a wine glass of water three times a day, an hat none of his men were ever affected, even when ye w fever was epidemic all around them. The hint ma se worth something now.

Collector Marks of New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- In April last a Mr Flores, a tobacco merchant in New Orleans, sent an affidavit to the Internal Revenue office, charging that the ending tobacco men in New Orleans had entered into nment. The profit obtained, Flores charged, was to b divided between life Collector and the tobacco me Gen. Webster, one of the best and most fearless of the iternal revoune agents, was sent to New Orleans to i vestigate the charges in Flores's affiliavit. He report that he had never in his life discovered such a set secondards as there was in the Collector's office. I found out that all that Flores charged was true, and so he had been offered \$20,90 to suppress his report. Afthis refusal to do this an attempt was made upon his life recommended Marks's peremptory dismissal at prosecution. An agent of the Denartment of Justice all reported the same condition of affairs described by We ster, and by him it was had before the Grand Jury, as the tobacco men were made to pay up, but Collect Marks as such even reprintmented, Kellogg Inaving intercolled for him. ivided between the Collector and the tobacco

Why he Likes the Sun.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I am t w in religion, an American and a good one by natio ality, and a Republican in politics; set I always read The Sex for its fair and manly course on all questions of importance, though differing widely from it or questions political. I cannot coult to approve of the course of The Sex in this Manhattan Beach and similar matters when all other bottomic are at longerheads with themselves, and The Sex alone stimes forth with its lastre. The people have been used to hook upon the Sex as the changing of all that is right, and we were not disappointed this time. I think I express the origin of a great many Lews, and a thanking opinion it is, that The Sex is the greatest message and modern and the course of the sex of of the slity, and a Republican in politics; yet I always read The

Mr. Jacobson Suggests a New Charity. To the Editor of The Sun-Sur; I will

subscribe \$2 to a great public fund for the purpose of scaling the children of poor Jews to Manhattan Beach for a shore public litere times a week during the season, the children residing in Baxter, Delancey, Bayard, and such streets to have the preference. We will then see whether the management of the Manhattan Beach Rail road will dair refuse as public servants, to carry their masters, the public. And it for late this season to crambe see such a charny I rail upon the Jews or New York to take such steps as will insure its becoming a milescompt mext summer.

John H. Jacobs and J. Jacobs and J

What May be a Good Suggestion. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By fit-

ting up refrigerating rooms that can be regulated to a temperature of 30°, the frightened people of Memphis would be safe from the pestilence and those now sick would have a specify recovery. If there are philanthreps people in these two great cities who will bear the ex-pense. I want expert retriserance builder, and the los-nor in that business, will volunteer to fit up such recom-m Memphis, only requiring a suttation generative for the future of a mechanic's family in these of accident. A Pastrical Muchanic.

A Rural Notion.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice the coat shaves of certain New York policemen one more stribes, similar to those worn by corporals and accents in the army. I am informed by a city cousin that there stripes are his stowed on worthy policemen who assess in the mission of the merces in clotheling the citizens, bear unser; so, from whom they get their warses. He says no error to given for a transmit tone, two for a fractured so that it is not the parameters. I am aware that New York is a store it governed and children title parameters is a store it governed and children title in the law verification before belleving it.

New York, July 21.

COUNTRIVAN.

Spain Will Attend to Her Own Reforms.

Markin, July 24. - In the Chamber of Depustoday, Señor Fabre asked whether it was true that ander of the English Cabout had amounted in Paris ne of that Spain isside nerved into engagements with Eng-early exacting the absolution of slavery in Pabsa. The Silineter of the Colomics report that no Spainish Interior had confessed any treaty with any country for the introduction of relaxing in this He saw for the low-rishest would submit to the Cortes and reforms as it into contests suitable by Coloma Spain.

Another Fishery Question.

From the St. Petersburg Berald. According to news from trusted sources, necessia has have been opened between the sovernment of Russia and that of the United States concerning the fillest of the Russia and that of the United States concerning the right of the Sales nearest control of the last named country to carry on taking upon the Partie shore of Sheria. The Russian Schemen troquently continuant that the Sisterment of San Francisco do great damage to them. The Russian Government af first phendel to send a stramer to the Partie though the words of preventing any American Selming vessel from interfering with the distinct of Russian Sheria, in other words, of preventing any American Selming vessel from interfering with the distinguish the shore the two powers. Frince Guichnkoff saked the coordinates on which the critizens of that country could properly exercise the right to fish upon the Siberian coast.

SUNBEAMS.

-England has guaranteed Yakoob Khan 1600,000 a Year

-It is proposed to establish in England a

dinister of Commerce and Agriculture.

—Embroidered satin napkins were prowided for the guests at a Newport diamer.

—The Japanese are now for the first time

itilizing their petroleum in refining works established at Hiego. The province of Potomi supplies the raw material rom a point about 100 miles to the north, whence the petroleum is brought by sea. -Gov. Colquitt of Georgia lately preached

in Atlanta's most fashionable church, and his colored coachman, in consequence of the gallery being closed, was permitted to sit in a front pew. This was the first me such a thing ever happened in that city

-Major Kinley of Los Abgeles, the hard a secret enemy. Somebody sent him a basket of oranges, and after eating one he fell seriously iii. The water in his well and the meat in his cellar were next found to contain poison, which is a bullet whized through a window past his head, and subsequently a charge of buckshot was sens ...The swiftest railroad trains are run in

—110 SWITCHE PARTORS GRAND AFTO FUR IN England, according to a German Government report, a speed of 50 miles an hour being common between Lon-don and Dover, London and York, and London and Hastings. Trains go at 42 miles an hour on one of the Beigian lines. The fastest in France and Germany de ot often exceed 40, and in other European countries 30 -The Rev. L. Martin was not in his Presbyterian pulpit at the appointed time at Missouri Valley, lows, and the brother who went to the reverend gentleman's house found him drunk in his room, where he had drank a pint of whiskey all by himself. The congregation

was frankly informed of the reason for the paster's ab-sence, and he disappeared from the place as suon as he was sober enough to comprehend the situation. - An official publication lately issued in France shows that the phylloxera is causing about a third less land to be planted with vines than was under third less land to be planted with the tank was where that crop a few years ago. The department of the Gard (on the Mediterranean) has suffered most by the scourge this year. It has lost 96,000 out of 99,000 acres. French brewers who have made progress of late will now be look-ing up. Paris, especially, has for some time been "beery."

-The rainfall in London during the first six months of the present year exceeded the average by more than 50 per cent, having been 18,49 inches as against an average of 11.83 inches. The only instances during the past twenty-one years in which the fall of the first half of the year has exceeded 15 inches, are 1890, 15.59 inches; 1898, 17.60 inches; 1978, 19.49 inches; 5% inches fell in two days). This year the fall is steady and per istent; last year it came in floods.

-The Duke d'Aumale is about to reside permanently at Chantilly, now completely restored; his mansion in the Faubourg St. Honoré is for sale, and Prince Napoleon, it is said, is to buy it. This last assertion is doubtless a piece of imagination, for Prince Napoleon's fortune does not seem to warrant such a sien, and the chief of the Bonapartists, who thinks himself lestined to reside for a time out of France, would not select the present moment for buying a mangion like this in order to give it up during an absence which may

-Father Isidore, prior of a convent in Russia, has been exposed as a tyrant of the fiercest kind. He began, as seen as he was put into power, to add to the pains of the monks by coffing kicking, and staring them. When they protested against such treatment, he had them whipped until they became insensible or im-prisoned them in a noisone dungeon for days without food. One victim died under the lash, two died of starvation, and five committed suicide to escape the tortures. He was a debarchee, and the worst pusish-ments that he inflicted were upon monks who would not aid him in his orgies. The Czar has ordered a trial.

-M. Lappez, the French notary and agent of the Imperial family, has been instructed to dispose by sale or auction of the Empress Eugenic's chateau in Switzerland and her Spanish estate, and to turn every possession into cash. When her affairs are settled she will retire for three months to a convent at Bourgan Thence she will pay a last visit to her mother, and after a few months stay at her home, will return to the convent, to remain there until death. Although she has recovered calm and even appetite, Baron Corvissort save her life has been immensely shortened by the death of her son, whom, he thinks, she will not long survive.

-A singular incident occurred at the Worcester Assizes in England the other day. A man named Ballard, who had been convicted on the previous day of attempting to cut his sweetheart's throat, came up for sentence. The wound was not dancerous, and there were some very peculiar circumstances connected with the case. The proseculrix, in answer to Mr. Justice Hawkins, sand she was quite willing to marry the prisoner II be were set at liberty, and the prisoner having also expressed his willingness, the Judge said he hoped he was doing ruint in simply ordering him to enter into recognizances. This having been done, the couple left the court amid the applicate of the people in cour

-A decree was published in Paris the other day pardoning and remitting or reducing the punish-ments of 1,589 persons condemned for crimes and of forces at common law and transported to Guiana and New Caledonia, or conflued in the home penitentiaries, who have obtained a claim to indulgence through cor trition and good conduct. I bill has also been submitted to the Senate by the Government for an amnesty to describe, soldiers and sailors, who have not been put on rial and sentenced. This will apply to exiled Commun sts who belonged to the army, and who were conse-sently excluded from the recent amnesty law as also ordinary deserters, defaulters from mulitary service The last amnesty was passed in 1869, and it is estimated

 A curious case of judicial error similar one which recently attracted the attention of the ears ago a young man named Isidore Leclerc was con lemned to hard labor for life, and narrowly escaped the millotine, for having assassinated a wood ranger called hauviet. The evidence against the prisoner was cirumstantial and exceedingly slight. In 1800 a certain Patasect boasted that he had committed the crime and declared that he had done well to rid the country of Chanviet. The father of Isidore Lectere pertinged in rder to obtain his son's release, but instige turned a deal ear. Now three witnesses have signed a deciaration to the effect that Paturset acknowledged having perpotrated the crime, and the whole Canton where the murfer occurred is convinced of the innocemen of Indore Leclere. It is remarked, however, that there is hitle probability of the convict being released, by any: Pains set is dead, and justice requires to punish some one.

-Every leading London paper contains Develop a relating Lordon paper exentains notices of the Lady Waldegrave, to an extent without precedent in the case of a lady. This is significant of the large place she held in public esteem, not merely as a social leader, but a likeral minded, benevolent women, she was a lavish patron of art, and helped in many cases to ring to the fore strugglers worthy of notice. ing within her means, Lady Waidegrave was a feet spender, maintaining four establishments, and pussing , pertion of the year at each. Her house in Caritin via dens was interior to very few in London. Bessies a mag-nificent library on the ground floor, it contained into re-ception rooms on the first floor, all lavisity for ished and approached by a noble staircase. Lady Walde grave enjoyed from her husband. Mr. Harrourt a six, tire of \$50.000 a year, so that altogether her month wall probably near \$150.000, and her husband. Lord a range first, is also rich. One of her greatest from its was lady Mole sworth, who, like herself, rose from humber the & 60. e an arbiter elegantiarum and hosters of par -They have a new game in Virginia City,

Nev. It is called "the pot game." The chample of that city says it is very simple, that almost anybole well has a pair of legs, a log club, and a por can play it the first place you lay an earlinen por on the grave, next you blindfold a lady and give her a server from the Von then lead her off about twenty paces and turn her round and round until the thinks that north act is a Having collected her, senses, she begans to down the pot-and when she gets on to the patch of crars where she supposes it is, strikes vigorously with her steb, governly missing it by about twelve yards. The who was taking a hami in the postitoward the woman when the blow was str no idea what had hit him. When he recover hand when the fare man burned round. The at once assumed the master of commones. The DE game soon became a rist, and the far record and 1.05 crowd had threshed seven men before the sport was

One of the richest and rarest treasure chambers in the world is that belonging to the Sollans of Morrocce, in the city of Fez. It was established for the S15 by the Suttan Edris ben Edris the counter + 100 ity, and it has been enriched by some rabuables or rarries by almost every one of his there is a sword of Fordinand the Cathone, the which is a mass of precious stones. It is not be that this treasury is most carefully guarfed at travellers say that there are in it and about 2000 locks, Some mouths and the Solids Hassan, who has been long suffering from and Muley Abbas, who, in his turn, intrasted at to the ernor of Fez. A few weeks ago the Suitan was proby one of his vassats with a sple noist recuiver, who has a adorned with gold and precious atoms. His majority of dered if to be baked in the treasury, but, upon successful the chamber, some hoxes were found broken open and completely computed of their contents. The subten had several persons arrested, but the impure set to me results and he has now offered a reward of \$38,000 for the difcovery of the thieves.